FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SUPERPOWERS' 'NUCLEAR INTIMIDATION' DENOUNCED

AU091406 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Text] Tirana, April 9 (ATA) -- A joint communique was issued at the end of the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty held in Prague, which reiterated the demagogical proposals on the attainment of a "non-belligerence treaty" between the two military blocs as well as a number of proposals on the deplayment of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles in Europe. In regard to this question Washington and Moscow are making numerous statements and reciprocal threats, without taking any concrete step.

The communique accuses the United States for the "upset of military equilibrium" in Europe and stresses that the meeting pointed out that it is necessary "to reach a military-strategic balance," which is considered as the "road towards peace and disarmament", but which in fact is the road towards war for the sake of the "equilibrium". Repeating in a deceitful language the recent proposals put forth by the Kremlin on the military and political questions in Europe, the communique echoes the so-called "non-belligerence treaty" between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, which was proposed in Prague last January. This "treaty" has not only an imperialist character, but it cannot be implemented in practice and allows the two superpowers to arm themselves as much as they can and endanger the peoples of Europe and other continents.

In a speech that ran contrary to the communique issued in Prague, the Soviet minister of defense D. Ustinov, who is in East Germany, spoke with a militaristic language, bringing to the fore all the aggressiveness of social-imperialist policy in Europe. The countries of Western Europe, he said, "might become targets for nuclear retaliation, which can be the last for the majority of them". This threat implies that the European peoples unconditionally accept the reality of nuclear weapons in Europe, something which is being done by the Americans too, who have increased the dose of threat and "nuclear intimidation".

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OPENS

AU112028 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 11 April broadcasts a 34-minute report on the opening of a national conference on the problems of economic development in the seventh 5-year plan. The reporter states that the conference opened this morning in the Hall of the People's Assembly in Tirana. Taking part were directors of economic enterprises, research institutions and central departments, directing district cadres, and others. Also taking part were "Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Comrade Adil Carcani, Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrades Hajredin Celiku, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Qirjako Mihali, Vangjel Cerava, secretary of the AWP central committee; Xhafer Spahiu, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and other comrades."

The reporter states that during the conference four reports and a number of lectures will be delivered. A plenary session will be held at the conclusion of the proceedings. He then states that Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member and director of the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, opened the conference. A 5-minute recording of Nexhmije Hoxha's opening speech is given: "Comrades, today the national scientific conference on the problems of economic development in the seventh 5-year plan

organized by the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies, the State Planning Commission, the Faculty of Economics and the Institute of Economic Studies in coordination with the state and economic organs at the center and in the districts, begins its proceedings."

Nexhmije Hoxha then thanks all those participating in the conference on behalf of the organizing commission and especially thanks the state and party leaders for their presence.

Nexhmije Hoxha continues by saying that the seventh 5-year plan is made up of objectives, tasks, and structural economic improvements which are greater than in any other previous plans. The seventh 5-year plan is also extremely important because it is the first plan which relies completely on our own forces without any aid or external credits. After speaking about the mobilization of the working masses during the first 2 years of the seventh 5-year plan and the fact that the economy is further advancing at relatively rapid rates, overcoming the difficulties of socialist growth and those created by external enemies, Nexhmije Hoxha states that "on this healthy basis, the party is advancing the country's socioeconomic development on the road of socialism in the middle of a capitalist-revisionist ocean and in a period of exacerbated crises and turbulence of many kinds -- political, economic, and social -- which have engulfed the capitalist and revisionist world." These have also revealed "the complete failure of economic reforms implemented in the Soviet Union and other revisionist countries as well as the failures of the so-called Titoite workers' self-management."

"The objective of our conference is to analyze the progress of the most important processes of economic development during the last 2 years, to draw conclusions from them, and to make generalizations so that they may help to fulfill the tasks and solve the problems of the whole 5-year plan and discuss problems connected with the economy's future development." The proceedings of this conference should serve to further vitalize and incite scientific, economic, financial, and technical ideas of specialists, party, state, and economic cadres, innovators, and workers to further intensify the technical-scientific revolution in the service of the fulfillment of the plan's tasks and the raising of the economy's effectiveness.

The announcers then give summaries of the reports delivered at the morning session of the conference. The first report, prepared by Petro Dode and Prof Hasan Banja, dealt with the implementation of the orientations of the Eighth AWP Congress for the development of productive forces and the major ensuing problems. The announcer says that among other things the report emphasized that the full utilization of productive forces and their extension and modernization is a basic problem for the development of production forces in the seventh 5-year plan and in future plans. The development of social production always relies on the increase in investment and capital construction, on the creation and extension of new industrial branches, and on extending work fronts in the city and countryside, giving priority to material production. "A distinguishing feature of the development of our country's productive forces is the continual growth of the volume and the improvement of the structure of investments and capital construction." This requires the development of the engineering industry and the construction materials industry. These are very important in this 5-year plan to further extend and modernize the material-technical base with our own forces. The announcer states that the report then examined the utilization of the energy base and raw materials. "The first problem in this field is the improvement in the balance of mineral reserves, the discovery of sources and new minerals, the extension and intensification of the complexity of geological works, raising their economic effectiveness."

The announcer then states that the second report was prepared by Harilla Papajorgii, doctor of economic sciences, and Abdyl Baca, veteran scientific worker, and dealt with the struggle to implement the directives of the Eighth AWP Congress in the field of socialist relations in production and the major ensuing problems. The report emphasizes that greater dynamism in production relations should be the answer to high growth rates and intensification of production. The strengthening of a socialist attitude toward social property is the foundation of this property. "A distinguishing characteristic of this 5-year plan is the hastening of steps to strengthen the cooperativist order to bring group property to all people's property." Thus the sphere of state property relations will be further gradually extended and the sphere of cooperativist property relations will be further narrowed. The report further states that "the new qualitative measures taken to herd together livestock and to reduce the cooperativist plots is one of the very important moments in strengthening the whole cooperativist order. This is an original road, resulting from the experience of the peasantry and propagated by our party."

The announcer then continues by saying that the report also examines questions of work remuneration, economic management, and distribution.

The announcer then summarizes the third report prepared by Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai and [name indistinct], which concentrates on the intensification of agriculture. "General agricultural production increased 9 percent in 1982 as compared to 1981; bread grains 8 percent; vegetable production 5.4 percent; fruits 19 percent; milk production from the agricultural enterprises and cooperatives 24 percent." Most of this growth has been achieved through increased yields and livestock productivity. Various problems such as the maintenance and further development of soil fertility must be closely looked at during this 5-year plan. The report also pointed out that the intensification of hilly and mountainous cooperatives was important and that this year specialization in livestock would begin in 29 agricultural cooperatives in the mountainous zone.

The fourth report by Prof Hekuran Murra and Niko Zhyzari concentrated on the growth of the economy's effectiveness in fulfilling the plan's tasks and the correct progress of economic processes. The report emphasized that raising the rate of mechanization, automation, lowering costs, and raising work norms and strengthening work discipline were important factors in raising productivity and the economy's effectiveness. The report concludes by emphasizing the need to further raise the effectiveness of foreign trade and improve the quality of our social products.

The announcer then states that the national conference continued its proceedings in the afternoon in three sections in which various lectures were given. These sections examined various problems such as problems of productive forces development, socio-economic problems in relation to demography, the better utilization of raw materials, problems of the energy base, raising the effectiveness of investments, agricultural intensification, further qualification of workers and other issues. The announcer stated that the conference will continue its proceedings tomorrow at 0800.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRIA -- Idriz Bardhi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Austria, presented his credentials to President Kirchschlaeger on 6 April 1983. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Apr 83 AU]

TRIAL OF ITALIANS: DEFENSE PLEADINGS BEGIN

Counsel for Trevisin

AU111259 Sofia BTA in English 1205 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia, April 11 (BTA) -- Today began the pleadings of the defense for the two Italian citizens, Paolo Farsetti and Gabriela Trevisin, tried on charges of espionage here. The counsel for the defence of Trevisin, Ms Dragomira Petrova, pleaded to the court to take into consideration the numerous extremely mitigating circumstances for her client and to impose a punishment considerably under the maximum provided by the legal sanction.

The Article 104, paragraph 1 of the Penal Code, with which the two Italians are charged, provides for imprisonment from 10 to 20 years.

The counsel for the defense of Trevisin did not deny that Gabriela Trevisin has photographed military sites. She, however, pointed out that the idea to come to Bulgaria, the choice of the route and of the sites to be photographed -- all this was a deed of Paolo Farsetti. He was the initiator, he made Trevisin photograph the sites, irrespective of the fact that she was objecting repeatedly. According to the counsel for the defense, the full confession of Trevisin should be also taken into consideration when her punishment will be determined.

The pleadings of the counsel for the defense of Farsetti, Mr Dragomir Staykov, began some time ago and will continue at the afternoon sitting of the court.

Counsel for Farsetti

AU111921 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia, April 11 (BTA) -- The speech for the defense of Farsetti was heard at today's afternoon session.

Lawyer Dragomir Staykov did not argue against the thesis of the prosecution that photos have been made of a barracks region, an electro-signal border facility, a frontier guard patrol, war ships and military equipment. He maintained, however, that Farsetti had failed to perceive the meaning of the signs forbidding and warning him and that Farsetti had no idea that he has been photographing military sites.

Tomorrow the trial continues. The two defendants' statements are due tomorrow.

REPORT ON ZHIVKOV SPEECH TO SOFIA AKTIV

AU111104 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 8 April carries on pages 1 and 8 an 1,400-word report by Petur Rochanov and Georgi Kotarov, BTA correspondents, on Zhivkov's meeting with the Sofia City People's Council leadership and the Sofia city party aktiv at which he was briefed on developments in Sofia city and addressed the meeting on construction problems of Sofia city.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO further reports on Zhivkov's attending a meeting of the Sofia City party aktiv on the same day at the Sofia Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture and gives a 500-word account of the "long" speech delivered there by Todor Zhivkov, who was greeted with "stormy applause" and "chants" in his honor and in honor of the party.

The report on Zhivkov's speech dwells on his remarks on the implementation of the tasks assigned by the 21th BCP Congress and of the "new tasks and problems" to be solved, as well as on the importance of scientific-technical progress and on the necessity of "applying the most recent achievements of science and technology" which is one of the greatest "opportunities offered by the socialist system." The report notes his remarks about the "increasing leading role of the BCP" in connection with socialist social relations, and the "correct party and government policy" as regards the questions of socialist property, of "improving working discipline and the quality of work in all sectors." It further states: "After this Comrade Todor Zhivkov dwelled on topical problems of international relations and on the complicated international situation that has been created."

'JOINT ANNOUNCEMENT' ON KUBADINSKI INDIA VISIT

AU111324 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Apr 83 p 5

["Joint announcement" on the visit of Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, member of the State Council and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, to the Republic of India from 1 through 6 April 1983]

[Text] At the invitation of Indira Gandhi, president of the Indian Congress Party, a delegation of the Fatherland Front National Council, headed by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and member of the Bulgarian State Council, as well as chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, paid an official visit to India from 1 through 6 April 1983.

The delegation was welcomed with very warm and cordial hospitality. All meetings and talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of true friendship, which expressed the exceptionally friendly relations existing between the two organizations, countries, and peoples.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski and his delegation were received by Zail Singh, president of India, by Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, and by Balram Jakhar, chairman of the Indian Parliament's lower chamber. They also met Kamlapati Tripathi, the organizational president of the Congress Party and the following ministers: P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs; Pramak Mukherejee, minister of finance; B.P. Singh, minister of commerce and cooperation; Buta Singh, minister of sports; H.K.L. Bhagat, minister of information and broadcasting; and Rajv Gandhi, secretary general of the Congress Party All-Indian Committee and member of Parliament.

Opinions were exchanged on questions of mutual interest pertaining to the development of relations between the two organizations and the two countries.

On behalf of the people and Government of Bulgaria the delegation of the Fatherland Front conveyed most cordial and friendly greetings as well as the best wishes for lasting peace and prosperity to the people and Government of India.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski and Mr Kamlapati Tripathi signed an agreement on cooperation between the Fatherland Front National Council and the Indian Congress Party. The agreement once again confirms the joint aspirations of the two organizations to contribute to the further, all-round consolidation and development of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and India.

The two sides once again confirmed that their relations are based on their common struggle against imperialism, for the preservation of peace and security throughout the world.

The Bulgarian delegation expressed its conviction that, under the present circumstances of the existing international situation, India as the chairman and leading force of the Nonaligned Movement will play a very active historical role in mobilizing the efforts of the nonaligned countries in order to achieve lasting peace, understanding, and cooperation throughout the world.

On behalf of the Fatherland Front National Council, Pencho Kubadinski invited a delegation of the Indian Congress Party to pay an official visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted. The two sides expressed their conviction that the visit of the Fatherland Front National Council delegation represents an important step in the permanent process of consolidating friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and India.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED FOR 3-9 APRIL

AU091455 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 3 and 9 April, reports the following appearances by Bulgarian leaders. Dates and times of broadcasts appear in parentheses.

Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a celebration in Kurdzhali to mark the forestry workers holiday. (1730 GMT, 3 April) Vasil Tsanov attended a session of the agricultural academy in Sofia. (1730 GMT, 8 April)

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, and Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a literary session of the Bulgarian Writers Union in Sofia. (0900 GMT, 4 April)

Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, attended a conference of the Secretariat of the Trade Union Council in Varna. (0900 GMT, 4 April)

Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a plenum of the Bulgarian Women's Committee in Sofia. (0900 GMT, 7 April)

Dimitur Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee member and minister of internal affairs, attended a session of the Safety Driving Commission in Sofia. (1930 GMT, 7 April) Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly, visited Mikhaylovgrad Okrug. (0900 GMT, 8 April) Todorov later conveyed greetings at a celebration in the town of Lom marking the anniversary of the local commune. (1730 GMT, 8 April)

EXPULSION OF SOVIETS FROM FRANCE REVIEWED

AU120931 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Apr 83 p 5

[Jozef Brezovsky commentary in the "A Foreign Policy Note" column: "The Background of a Provocation"]

[Text] Even the French AFP press agency has described the expulsion of 47 Soviet diplomats, journalists, and other citizens from France as a step without parallel in their bilateral relations.

French television's channel 1 has noted that it is an unprecedented step that will cause damage to French-Soviet relations. The French Ministry of External Relations, on the other hand, made a statement to the effect that the measures taken would allegedly "do no harm" to these relations. This statement cannot but provoke a smile even on first reading, said a commentator of the French LE MONDE newspaper and went on to ask: How can one imagine that French-Soviet relations would not be disturbed by such an unprecedented measure, by a decision that had not been taken even during the darkest years of the cold war.

Indeed, what has prompted the French authorities to take such a far-reaching hostile step against Soviet diplomats, a step directed against the country which they represented in France? The official explanation of the expulsion only refers in general terms to "espionage activity" without furnishing a single piece of evidence.

It is not by coincidence that information media in France and other West European countries are drawing attention to the fact that the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who is known for his close contacts with the American CIA espionage service, was informed about the whole operation before his French colleagues. The events of Paris evidently bear Reagan's handwriting, said the LES ECHOS newspaper.

As the West European press increasingly stresses, the main aspect of this entire provocation was not the act of expulsion itself, but the consequences which it will call forth. What was and is involved is, quite obviously, a desire to damage Soviet-French relations, relations that had such a positive impact on improving the political atmosphere in Europe in the past.

Reagan's handwriting on this act is, indeed, very clearly discernible. One can only deeply regret that it was precisely a French act.

DEFENSE MINISTRY PARTY CONFERENCE HELD 8 APR

LD081252 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Today's conference in Prague of Communists from the Ministry of National Defense affirms that while the conclusions of the 16th Congress of the CPCZ have been consistently fulfilled, the political profile of the Czechoslovak People's Army has been further strengthened. This is characterized by the Army's loyalty to the party and people, high combat preparedness, alliance with the Army of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact member countries, and the ability with them to defend socialism against any imperialist aggression.

The report of the Presidium, delivered by the commander of the Political Department of the ministry, Major General Josef Svoboda, particularly emphasizes high demands on combat and mobilization preparedness and the intensity and quality of training of all types of forces.

Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense and head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, conveyed greetings in his address from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. He highly praised the peace initiative of the Prague session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact. However, he underlined that our peace policy did not mean that we would allow the balance of power to be violated or our security to be endangered. Therefore, the main and decisive task toward which the endeavor of all forces of the Army under the leadership of the CPCZ must be directed is to improve further military mastery for the defense of the achievements of the socialist system.

POLEDNIK ADDRESSES FIRE PREVENTION UNION

LD092157 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Excerpts] A 2-day discussion of the 6th congress of the Czechoslovak Fire Prevention Union opened in Prague today. Ivana Cesalova reports:

[Cesalova] Four hundred delegates welcomed in their midst a party and government delegation headed by Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, representatives of the National Front, and foreign guests. Colonel Miroslav Repisky, chairman of the Federal Committee of the Fire Prevention Union, delivered a report on the committee's activity.

Jindrich Polednik, the head of the party and government delegation and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, then took the floor. In the opening part of his speech he commended the distinguished work of the primary organizations of the Fire Prevention Union which share significantly in the protection of the Czechoslovak economy and in this context he said, among other things:

[Begin Polednik recording] The endeavor to promote further the development of our economy continues to be the principal demand of the day. This alone is not enough however, for we have to devote equal care to ensure the protection of the values of our economy, the protection of the values our people have created through their conscientious work and protect these values against fires and other calamities. And you yourselves know best that the overwhelming majority of fires are caused through the violation of civic or work discipline, through nonobservance of safety regulations.

For all these reasons, comrades, we regard the fight against fires as an urgent task facing all economic organizations and state bodies. It is a duty of every citizen, a task for our entire society. [applause] And in this effort, the Fire Prevention Union occupies a place of honor, which warrants our respect and the recognition of our broad public.

Your task is not only meritorious but difficult. After all, you encounter obstacles, lack of understanding, especially in your preventive activities. Often you have to plead and knock on the door politely. But, comrades, be uncompromising and unyielding. Insist on the consistant elimination of all causes of fire.

Pillory instances of gross undiscipline and unwillingness to remedy things, for, after all, this is in the interest of society as well as in the interest of man. And from this viewpoint, economic organizations and national committees should display greater understanding and good will to the cooperation offered by your union, the Fire Prevention Union.

We admire the high degree of preparedness and skill of fire-fighting units; perhaps we do not always realize that this is the result of training over a long period of time, the result of hard work and sweat, and thousands of hours of free time often on Saturdays and Sundays. This is why we shall always regard work in the Fire Prevention Union as a manifestation of a high degree of civic commitment, as a politically important activity and as very useful socially. [applause] [end recording]

Further on Speech

LD091940 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 9 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Speaking about the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, Comrade Jindrich Polednik stated that despite all the more difficult external and internal conditions, our economy continues to develop further and has maintained its standard of living. He stressed that it is necessary to continue to give priority attention to implementing the economic and social program of the 16th congress. The requirement now is the necessity to master new tasks, to overcome problems more speedily and more energetically and to remove shortcomings which are slowing down social development and making life miserable for people. Another requirement which remains just as important is the care for the all-round protection of our economy, the protection of values against fires and other disasters. At the end of his speech at the congress of the fire protection union, Comrade Polednik pointed out our duty, together with the Soviet Union in the fraternal family of countries of the socialist community, to do everything possible to preserve peace in the world.

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE OF GAS PIPELINE OUTLINED

WA121450 Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech 22 Mar 83 p 4

[Text] Brno -- The first weld yesterday started the fourth branch of the transit gas pipeline on Czechoslovak territory. At the end of the line in Malesovice (okres Brno-venkov), the welders of the national enterprise Hydrostav Bratislava connected the first sections of the 1440 millimeter pipeline which will carry Soviet natural gas to the countries of Western Europe. It is the builders' goal to complete the 53-kilometer-long section of the first stage from Malesovice to the compressor station in Hostim in the Znojmo area within 8 months. The initial stages of the transit gas pipeline construction will pass the CSR territory and by the year 1985, the general contractors, Hydrostav Bratislava and Plynostav Pardubice, will have laid more than 440 kilometers of pipe. The second stage of construction of the fourth branch of the transit gas pipeline will be started in Slovakia in the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

HONECKER, OTHERS SPEAK AT KARL MARX CONFERENCE

Honecker Opens Conference

DW111019 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0804 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Speech by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker, at East Berlin Palace of the Republic, opening Karl Marx conference -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear guests: When Karl Marx, the great philosopher and revolutionary, closed his eyes forever 100 years ago, his friend and comrade in his fight, Friedrich Engels, stated that his name and his work will live through centuries. These prophetic words have been fully confirmed in our stormy times full of fighting where human existence in all parts of the world is changing basically, and where mankind uses all its strength to avoid self-destruction through a nuclear inferno.

As we know, demonstrations in honor of Karl Marx are being held everywhere at present. People attend exhibitions to become acquainted with his activities. Publishing houses issue works, films, papers, and other media direct the attention of millions and millions of people at the personality of the greatest son of the German people and the work of his life.

Karl Marx devoted it to the task of not only interpreting the world but changing it. Since then the world has changed enormously. Today it is obvious that this renovation of all forms of human society's existence has taken place in a revolutionary way in the spirit of Karl Marx and not in the spirit of those who persecuted him with hatred all his life and who tried in vain after his death to extinguish the vitality of his doctrine.

For the workers class of all countries Marx opened the prospect of being the gravediggers of an old society and builders of a new one where there is no exploitation of man by man. The discontinuation of exploitation also freed mankind of the two other main evils by which it has been tortured for centuries -- namely, national oppression and racial discrimination -- as well as destructive wars.

As we can see, the worker class has developed to become a force that moves the wheel of history decisively forward. After the 19th century, with its fights, after the victory and the bloody suppression of the Paris Commune, after the revolutionary uprisings which ended World War I at the beginning of the 20th century, after the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition -- with its main force the Soviet Union -- over German fascism, the worker class has become the ruling class in many centuries of the world which in alliance with the peasants and the intelligentsia is building the socialist society. The way was cleared by the Russian proletariat under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, under the leadership of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the loyal successor to Marx and Engels, and through the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Whether in Moscow or Beijing; in Berlin, Havana or Addis Ababa; in Prague, Hanoi or Aden; in Warsaw, Ulaanbaatar or Pyongyang; in Budapest or Vietiane; in Sofia or Kabul; in Bucharest or Luanda; in Belgrade or Maputo -- everywhere the outlines of a world can be recognized where, as Friedrich Engels said, the people have made a step from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom.

The far-reaching influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution on the development of mankind is obvious.

The 60th USSR anniversary, the participation of numerous communist, socialist, social democratic parties, revolutionary-democratic parties and liberation movements in the Moscow celebrations stress the high authority enjoyed by the Soviet Union in the world and the great attraction it has for the international workers movement and all peoples. This is quite natural. The Great October Socialist Revolution was not a normal type of revolution. It was basically different from all other revolutions, including the great French revolutions which we still respect today. As we know, all previous revolutions had only led to a replacement of old exploitation forms by new ones. Exploitation of man by man continued to exist. It was eliminated for the first time by the Red October Revolution. This victory brought the workers to power in an alliance with the peasants. This marks the basic difference between the Great October Socialist Revolution and the revolutions in the other socialist countries, with regard to all previous revolutions. This also marks the international historic significance of today's real socialism.

Basically the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution was a victory of the doctrine of Marx, Engels and Lenin. General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov rightly stressed in his recent article on the doctrine of Marx and on some problems of building socialism in the USSR that Marxism in our time is simply unimaginable without or next to Leninism.

Lenin and the Bolshevik Party he founded, he wrote, took over the leading role in the first victorious revolution that basically changed the social-political face of the world. This initiated a new era, the era of worldwide transition from capitalism to socialism and the great successes and historical achievements of the workers and masses of the people. In this way the merger between scientific socialism, created by Marx and Engels, and the vital practice of millions of working people who are building a new society came into existence.

The victorious Great October Socialist Revolution showed that capitalism, which the bourgeoisie contends is eternal, can be replaced by a new social formation. Its victory at the same time proved convincingly the thesis of the Marxian doctrine that capitalism will not voluntarily disappear from the scene. It can be overthrown only by the worker class and its revolutionary party. It is generally known that this was one of the most important lessons Marx and Engels derived from the defeat of the Paris Commune.

No matter how one judges the change in mankind's history initiated in 1917, it is a fact that the emergence of the really existing socialism most profoundly shook the world of capital and gave mankind hope for a happy future in peace and freedom. The advance of the world of socialism, as foreseen by Marx and Engels, is being accompanied by the liberation movement of the peoples which has dealt the fatal blow to the imperialist colonial system. This advance is being accompanied by great controversies in the countries of capital in the most diversified levels of development.

There, the ruling class can no longer wield its power without making allowances for the influence of the socialist world system and for the worker movement in their countries which has become the principal pillar of democratic progress and of democratic renewal. These are countries in which the gate to socialism will open wide -- regardless of color and in keeping with the national conditions and the power ratio of the classes -- and in which the socialization of the means of production -- one of Karl Marx' most important demands -- will take place.

In Africa, Asia, and Latin America the aspiration of the people not yet liberated to peace, freedom, and justice is growing. Viewing these changes against this background makes it clear what gigantic work Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels did in converting socialism from a utopian idea into a science. The combination of scientific socialism with the worker class enabled the worker class of all countries, the oppressed of all peoples, to reconsider their own strength and to apply it, a strength which makes it possible for them to rid themselves of the shackles of capital. Just as the ideas of Karl Marx exerted influence on the actions of the masses, they had a lasting impact on the development of sciences and of theoretical thinking as well.

There is no social science which can dodge the conclusiveness of the Marxian doctrine. The attitude toward this doctrine became a basic problem of the intellectual and political debate. It is the historical merit of Marx to have conveyed to mankind the realization that its future does not depend on any indefinable forces; nor is this future determined by the wishful thinking of any sort of Marx killers who call for a crusade against Marxism in our epoch, condemn communism with the help of modern inquisition, and would like best to have it disappear in order to preserve profit for the ruling classes of their countires.

What is essential for the development of society is the level of production -- its mode and method, the level of economic development of each individual people. In our era the existence of the USSR, of the socialist world system, makes possible -- even for the peoples of economically backward countries -- the transition to the creation of the bases of socialism under avoidance of the capitalist course of development. As far as I am concerned, Marx said, I do not deserve the merit of having discovered either the existence of the classes in modern society or the struggle between then. Bourgeois historians long before me had described the historical development of this class struggle, and bourgeois economists had depicted the economic anatomy of that development. What I did that was new was, first, to prove that the existence of the classes is tied to specific historical phases of development of production; second, that class struggle necessarily leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat; third, that this dictatorship itself just forms the transition to the abolition of all classes and to a classless society.

Friedrich Engels termed it the basic idea of Marx' work, expressed in particular in the Communist Party Manifesto, according to which economic production and classification of each historical period forms the basis for the political and spiritual history of that epoch. Since the dissolution of ancient common ownership in landed property, the history of all societies to date has been a history of class struggles, a history of the struggle between exploiters and exploited, between ruling and ruled classes on different levels of social development.

In this process a level is ultimately reached on which the exploited and oppressed class, the proletariat, can no longer liberate itself from the exploiting and oppressing classes without simultaneously liberating the entire society from exploitation and oppression forever. This basic idea is solely Marx' own, and the worker class has always known how to preserve it, because progressive development in the present and in the future is impossible without using this basic idea as the guide for actions of all those who endeavor to lead mankind from the realm of need to the realm of freedom.

It is this finding, too, on which is based the alliance policy of the revolutionary parties of the worker class which is expressed in one form or another in the socialist countries, commensurate with the national conditions. It was part of the greatness of Karl Marx' personality that he never regarded his doctrine as something finished and complete, not subject to amendment. Rather, he always regarded practice as the yardstick for his theory. He drew new ideas from this practice by participating in the revolutionary struggle himself.

He generalized the experiences gathered and again exerted influence on the progress of history with deepened findings. This is the ground in which is rooted both the scientific, creative character of the Marxian doctrine and its ability to provide the necessary answer to new questions. Vladimir Ilich Lenin took charge of the historical role of defending Marxism against all adulterations and of further developing it during the imperialist stage, the supreme and last stage of capitalism, and for the new epoch of the transition to socialism.

The doctrine of Karl Marx is omnipotent because it is true. Its successes cannot be denied. This is not changed in any way by the difficulties which emerge for the most diversified reasons during the building of a new society. Compared with the exploiter society the really existing socialism is still young. With it, mankind sets out on new paths hitherto unknown in mankind's history. For this, the founders of scientific socialism could not provide any formulas that would be valid in every respect. But this has not been their intention anyway. They did, however, map out the basic truths, the fundamental findings.

In close concert the leading parties of the socialist countries study the experiences in the building of the new society and solve the matured problems. In this way the theory established by Marx is being constantly enriched and proves its worth as a guideline for action. Just like Lenin, Karl Marx, above all, was a revolutionary. In one way or another he intended to take part in the work not only toward the overthrow of this or that government which disregarded the interests and rights of the people, but primarily toward the overthrow of the capitalist society and the state institutions it created.

In many of his works, and especially in the criticism of the Gotha program, he conveyed the finding already promulgated in the Communist Party Manifesto that the proletariat can get along without the bourgeoisie, whereas the bourgeoisie cannot survive without the proletariat. He stated that the bourgeoisie cannot exist without continuously revolutionizing the instruments and conditions of production. In so doing it produces its own gravedigger, the proletariat, a thousand times over.

The present situation in the capitalist states clearly shows that the ruling class is incapable of coping with the problems of the present in the interest of the people, even with the most modern productive forces. This is reflected in the endeavor to shift the consequences of the crisis to the shoulders of the working people for profit advantage, in mass unemployment, in the ability to guarantee to all young people vocational training after schooling, with the prospect of a safe job. In view of these phenomena, above all the penomena of mass unemployment and the social raid by inflation, even leading quarters of the trade unions arrive at the conclusion that the negative consequences of the capitalist profit economy cannot be redeemed without eliminating their roots.

In this connection I would like to state that we value very highly the great efforts of the communist and worker parties and the trade unions in the capitalist countries, as well as of the national liberation movement, to enforce and defend social achievements for the working people.

Everyday, in socialist as well as capitalist countries, Marxism proves to be a living science which has lost nothing of its attractiveness. Even serious bourgeois philosophers and economists cannot ignore Marx in representing their ideas on the past, present, and future of mankind. Even those politicians who claim he doesn't mean anything to them any more because he lived and worked under different conditions must admit that the present time raises a number of questions to which there would be no satisfactory answer if one couldn't refer to Marx.

Take the questions about the causes of the political, economic, and cultural crisis, for instance, which in the Western Hemisphere usually are declared crises of civilization.

Furthermore, take the sometimes very helpless questions about the causes of mass unemployment. Marx, Engels and Lenin gave clear answers. These evils are deeply rooted in the capitalist system, which is oriented toward maximum profits. Take peace research in the Western countries. Marx, Engels, and Lenin gave clear answers about where wars come from and how they can be prevented.

From the outset Marx considered the social liberation of the peoples and their liberation from the scourge of wars to be inseparably linked tasks to be resolved by the workers class in the fulfillment of their historic mission. With sympathy and passion he always sided with those peoples who fought against national and colonial suppression and for their freedom and independence. At the same time he resolutely opposed all wars resulting from the bourgeoisie's aspirations for profits and expansionism.

Dear comrades, esteemed guests, Marx' thought that socialism embodies a society whose international principle will be peace is well know, because the same principle prevails in every nation -- work. Indeed, there is no class or social group in socialism that would derive an advantage from armaments or wars or would threaten other nations. The workers class does not need wars to implement its goals. Thus the revolutionary workers movement has always considered the preservation of peace as one of its most important concerns. It has linked the struggle against the wars of the bourgeoisie with the struggle for social progress.

Today, however, we are dealing with an international situation in which the life of peoples is clouded by the threat of a nuclear war -- an inferno which, if it breaks out, would mean the self-destruction of mankind. Preventing this and ensuring a safe peace are the most important things in our time. It is only in this way that further social progress and resolving of other social problems are possible, and civilization can be saved. With their policy of confrontation and stepped-up armament, to which they also are trying to bind their allies within NATO, influential circles in the United States clearly pursue imperialist goals. Above all they want to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community -- something which is entirely unrealistic -- in order to wheel and deal in the international arena unhindered. Accordingly, hardly a day passes without the Washington administration reiterating its well-known statements on the threat from the East which in reality does not exist.

There are more than enough examples in history of the imperialist drive for an expansion of its power, for saw material resources, markets and spheres of influence. Just remember German facism and its absurd plans which led to World War II with all its sufferings and destructions. Today U.S. imperialism claims large parts of the world as zones of its own interests, be it in Europe, Africa, Asia, or Latin America.

Through this policy the peoples' independence, sovereignty, and rights are trampled upon. By the way, this is also evidenced by the establishment of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force whose declared mission is the crushing of progressive developments in various regions of the globe. At the same time NATO extends its radius of action beyond the alliance's sphere to regions that imperialism wants to subordinate to its global interests. The United States expands its military bases and has set up a command center for space warfare. The United States' latest plans to also install missiles in space would open the door to another escalation of the arms race and would only enlarge the probability of a war on the earth.

The policy of confrontation includes heating up tensions in various parts of the world and creating new hotbeds of tension, thereby additionally poisoning the international situation and keeping the fuse of war burning.

This is manifested in the Middle East where the United States, in particular, supports the Israeli aggressor against Lebanon, the Palestinian people, and Syria. Growing hotbeds of danger are the aggressive policy of the apartheid regime in South Africa, the continued occupation of Namibia, and the endeavours of the racist regime to destabilize the progressive states in this region.

In the Caribbean, too, U.S. imperialism pursues a course of threats, pressure, and blackmail which is primarily aimed at forcing socialist Cuba to its knees but is equally aimed against Nicaragua, Grenada, and the liberation movements in El Salvador and other countries of this region.

The most aggressive imperialist circles plainly indicate that they include a nuclear first strike, and thus the risk of a nuclear world war, in their calculations. It is logical for such a policy to boost armaments to astronomic dimensions. Let me remind you of the fact that U.S. arms expenditures rose from $144 billion in 1980 to $285 billion this year and will increase to over $400 billion in 1987. Those deriving an economic advantage from this are a small number of powerful arms companies whose profits from this deal with death are constantly rising despite the crisis.

Every new round of the arms race is a heavy burden for the people; they also affect the developing countries. They make it very difficult for them to implement their national programs and overcome the heritage of centuries of colonial rule. Through the rising arms exports of imperialist states, in particular the United States and its high interest-rate policy, the indebtedness -- which is high anyway -- of numerous developing countries is growing. According to the latest estimates these debts amount to more than $600 billion. If a halt of the arms race is achieved and practical disarmament measures are taken, then enormous sums can be released for resolving those problems of mankind which are so urgent at present.

Today the dangers to world peace are great; however, we are convinced that it is not only necessary but possible to avert them. The forces in the world who sincerely want peace are rightly encouraged by the fact that the struggle for this great goal has its strongest bastion in the Soviet Union and the socialist community. Socialism and peace are essentially identical. As communists we follow the ideal which is described in the old workers song "Brothers, Look at the Red Flag" by the words: Work, bread, and peace among peoples -- that is our world.

It is in the interests of world peace that the most powerful military potential produced by modern science and technology is not in the hands of imperialism alone. The fact that this huge destructive potential has not yet been used is due primarily to the socialist community's defense capability. Safeguarding it at all times on the level required in a given situation is, in our view, a matter of our internationalist responsibility in the light of the aggravated policy of confrontation and increased armament of the most aggressive imperialist circles. At the same time the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other states of the socialist community spare no efforts and take initiatives time and again to bring about tangible and lasting progress in ensuring peace.

To this end the Prague meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee has presented its known program. It takes the interests of all sides into account, has reactivated international discussion on feasible ways of arms limitation and reduction, and has proved to be a constructive element in finding and implementing practicable solutions. We assess the solemn declaration of the Soviet Union not to use nuclear weapons in a first strike as being a step of world-historic importance and we advocate an analogous commitment by the other nuclear powers.

The states of the Warsaw Pact are receptive to far-reaching measures of disarmament in keeping with the principle of equality and equal security. Today more weapons mean not greater security but less security. For this reason it is indeed necessary to create peace with constantly fewer weapons. To avert the danger of a nuclear inferno it is most important to prevent the deployment of new nuclear first-strike weapons of the United States in Western Europe, as planned by NATO. We advocate a genuine zero option which consists of a denuclearized Europe and which guarantees our continent a peaceful future.

As you know, we have supported the Swedish proposal to create a nuclear theater forces-free zone in central Europe, and we declared our readiness to make the whole GDR territory available for that purpose. The establishment of such a zone would be a valuable contribution toward reducing the danger of war, allowing continuation of the detente process, and further developing international cooperation. It is and remains the priority concern of the GDR to actively cooperate in the attainment of these objectives.

We attach great importance to the proposal advanced in Prague to conclude between the Warsaw Pact and NATO a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and on the maintenance of peace relations. We fully support the USSR's course of action in the Geneva negotiations on the limitation and reduction of the nuclear armaments, a course of action which is aimed at achieving positive results. To this end, Yuriy Andropov has submitted proposals which, as is generally known, met with a great, largely approving echo in the world public and which induced many to raise the question more urgently as to when the United States will stop the obstruction it has practiced to date and participate in the achievement of constructive agreements.

In many countries of Europe, Africa, Asia, and Latin America peoples and governments advocate the creation of denuclearized zones in their regions and the restraint of hotbeds of tension and conflict. With all emphasis we support corresponding initiatives by India, Mexico, Venezuela, Nicaragua, and of the Arab and African states. We regard the Nonaligned Movement as a great force for making the common interest in a safe peace prevail in all continents. Its weight in the struggle for equal national political and economic relations increases.

The 7th summit conference of these states in New Delhi impressively confirmed this. In our view this conference made a significant contribution toward fending off the imperialist policy of confrontation and toward defending peace and the rights of the peoples.

The experiences in the world say that the communists always prove to be reliable partners in the worldwide peace movement. They work actively with initiative for common objectives. Since the fighting conditions of the communist and worker parties are different in individual countries, it is understandable that their views concerning the ways, forms, and methods of the struggle for peace and for social progress differ here and there. Yet, it remains the most important concern to safeguard and stabilize peace. We regard this as the supreme goal of action of the entire worker movement regardless of what position its parties and organizations adopt toward this or that question of life in their countries.

On the whole the international workers movement possesses considerable peace potential. Once again we reaffirm our readiness to extend a comradely hand to all national-revolutionary parties and liberation movements, all socialist and social democratic parties, trade union associations, and other organizations to make this potential fully effective.

Addressing this forum, which has assembled in honor of Karl Marx, I would like to term it a commandment of the hour that all political and social forces which sincerely want peace, regardless of different political programs, ideological positions, and religious creeds, and in disregard of class barriers and separating elements, work together in order to spare the peoples the catastrophe of nuclear war. This would not do away with the divergences. The defense of peace as mankind's supreme treasure is the primary, common, and unifying interest. In this connection the activity for peace allows a lot of leeway for mutually advantageous cooperation in the most diversified fields.

Dear comrades, the preservation of world peace concerns all, even those who do not aspire to fundamental social changes. Granted, the longing for peace and the readiness to fight for it were never anybody's monopoly. Ever since there have been wars, with their sacrifices and destructions, the best representatives of the peoples, of the most diversified classes and organizations, courageously faced up to aggressive threats. But never before has mankind been as directly affected by deadly dangers as it is today and, therefore, is made to advocate peace.

Even the realization of profit becomes illusory as a result of nuclear world war. Thus the historic opportunity emerges for the most different forces to converge in the struggle for peace. This struggle gains unprecedented broadness. There is no reasonable alternative to the peaceful coexistence of states of different social systems. Its principles, whose implementation produced so many positive results especially in the seventies, must become the norm of international relations.

We, too, advocate the view that the policy of detente is the only way to prevent a nuclear disaster; it is the only possible way to attain safe peace. Our party acts in the awareness of its responsibility for the life and weal of the contemporary, as well as the future, generations. Since our country is directly located at the dividing line between socialism and capitalism, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, we feel this responsibility all the more strongly. Last but not least, this responsibility is influenced by the lessons of history and by the fact that two devastating world wars emanated from German soil. Peace, and peace again, is the supreme maxim of our policy.

Dear comrades, esteemed guests, the ideas by which Karl Marx made it possible for the worker class to organize the social conditions in such a way that man can be man, become reality also on German soil, in his native country, in the GDR. What emerges here under the leadership of the unified worker class and its party, the SED, is a new, socialist Germany. What it has achieved to date and what it makes its goal for tomorrow makes plain the feats which real socialism is capable of performing.

Your, dear comrades and guest, in the days of your stay with us will gain an impression of this and form your judgment. In 1945 the revolutionary German workers movement, following a long stretch of road full of fighting, of victories won in hard struggle but also of bitter defeats, was able to fundamentally change the life of the people. The smashing of facism by the glorious Soviet Army and the armies of the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition created this great chance.

This chance was successfully utilized in the GDR. Testifying to this are the results of a development in more than 3 1/2 decades, a development which proceeded in constant, hard antagonism with imperialism and reaction. From the very outset it had been linked with international changes after World War II in the course of which the socialist world system took shape.

The closer the cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries, the better the solution to internal tasks and problems. This is a finding, we have observed, which found confirmation in all phases of the building of socialism. In the country of Lenin the establishment of the new system had already been tested in accordance with the objective laws of social development. The USSR thereby had created a treasure of experiences which is immeasurably significant for all progressive mankind and which can be tapped by all revolutionary parties leading their peoples to socialism. Our party did so, too, by applying the generally valid laws on building socialism to the specific, national conditions.

In view of the chaotic heritage from capitalism, in both the material and intellectual respect, it would have been wrong to declare socialism the task of the day. The antifascist-democratic transformation initiated a uniform, revolutionary process in which the building of socialism then took place. What was important in this respect was that our country had already reached a relatively advanced level of industrial development under capitalist conditions.

With the establishment of the first worker-peasant state on German territory -- the GDR -- the worker class decided the power problem to its advantage -- the basic problem of every revolution. The Marxist-Leninist realization was confirmed regarding the role of the party as the leading power that is inevitable for the liberation of the worker class and a successful building of socialism. In the spirit of Marx, Engels, and Lenin the SED fulfilled its duty in a trustful alliance with the working people. In its activity it always used the experience of the other fraternal parties, thus gaining realizations that entered the international fund of revolutionary experiences. With socialism, freedom and democracy, the great ideals of worker movements, became real achievements of the working people for the first time on German territory.

As Karl Marx has proven, they are being characterized by the economic-political power of the respective ruling class. In the worker-peasant state the working people are the masters of their fate and manage the social affairs themselves; otherwise the work of socialism cannot be successfully completed. The alliance policy of the SED has a firm place in socialist democracy; it has rallied the worker class, the peasants, the intelligentsia, and the other working people closer and closer together, and it produces significant creative forces. In this respect the comradely cooperation of the SED with the other parties and mass organizations of the GDR National Front is a characteristic expression. Their political representatives have responsibility on all state levels. The Democratic Peasant Party of Germany, the CDU, the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany and the National Democratic Party made an independent contribution to the forming of the developed socialist society which we highly appreciate.

Today the GDR has only classes and social strata living off their own work. In this way their basic interests are in agreement. In our republic the great process of rapprochement between classes and strata is taking place as well as the stronger and stronger formation of the political-moral unity of our people.

At the beginning of the seventies our party for the first time could comprehensively outline the tasks for forming the developed socialist society in the GDR. We consider it as a historical process of thorough political, economic, social, and spiritual-cultural changes. It is necessary in this connection to develop on a high level and according to the plan all advantages and propelling powers, all sides an spheres of social life, the productive forces and production conditions, social and political relations, science and education, socialist ideology and culture, and the entity of working and living conditions, as well as the defense of the country.

From a basic Marxist-Leninist position, as was confirmed by our experiences, you can successfully solve the many detailed problems which occur during the building of socialism. A period of new dynamic progress was taking place in the GDR. Our foreign guests will certainly understand that our people are proud of their socialist fatherland and the achievements of hard work. The GDR is today a modern socialist industrial state with a highly effective agriculture, an effective educational system, and a strong scientific potential.

The worker class took over the heavy heritage of war at a time when the economy was like a torso separated from the historically grown body. What the GDR has today in the form of effective productive forces -- almost all modern industrial branches are represented in our country -- has grown in socialism as the property of the society. The GNP of our republic in 1949 was M24.1 billion and in 1982 it had increased to more than M200 billion, thus increasing about eightfold.

In 1982, at a gloomy and critical time for all larger capitalist industrial states, the GDR achieved a production increase rate of 4.3 percent compared with the year before and at the same time cut the specific consumption of energy and raw materials by 6 percent. The propelling powers of socialism also demonstrate their strength under complicated conditions. This was demonstrated by our agriculture, which is organized in cooperatives and in which individual private farming holds its place.

A considerable contribution with regard to feeding the people is made by the association of allotment gardeners and small animal breeders with its 1.2 million members. This corresponds to the objective demand on our party to implement its economic and social policies as a firm unit. Since the results of higher production are being used to a considerable extent to continue to improve the working and living conditions of the working people, better life is not merely a hope for the future. Good work already pays. This experience mobilizes many social energies and it particularly mobilizes the quality of the work of the people. Of the 8,300,000 people working in the economy of our country, more than 6,860,000 have completed their professional training -- that is, 82 percent. That is a great achievement and simultaneously an enormous economic chance.

The economic strategy for the eighties decided by our 10th party congress is based on the Marxist reproduction theory. It is interesting in this connection that many of its realizations prove more modern the greater the headway of GDR economy on the main road of intensively developed reproduction.

The law on economics of time formulated by Marx, his profound works on labor productivity as an economic and social phenomenon, and on the economics of production conditions stand their test over and over again as answers to practical questions. Marx was fully convinced that the productive force of human work in a society free of exploitation will stormily develop to the benefit of the people if the working people are equipped with insight regarding the development laws of the society, and if they will take the great work in their own hands.

The socialist competition of the FDGB, with its more than 9,000,000 members, has the effect of a strong motor in this connection. It is characteristic that the mass movement of GDR working people aimed at honoring Karl Marx with good deeds culminates in the commitment of millions to increase the planned 1983 work productivity by more than 1 percent, thus creating the prerequisite for an additional production of goods worth M3.8 billion. That is an initiative of considerable consequences for our people.

The necessary tempo of our economic progress demands that the advantages of socialism be more closely linked with the scientific-technical revolution. Karl Marx called science the most solid form of wealth of great importance for the development of productive forces. It holds a respected position in our society. We use a considerable part of our GNP for research and development, a part that is considerable compared on an international level. We don't keep it a secret, however, that socialism, according to our opinion, offers greater opportunities for effective science than have been exploited so far, and we make considerable efforts in this field.

The forming of new economic structures goes along with scientific-technical progress as do new demands on the individual. There is no shortage of problems in this connection; however, we see completely different solutions if science and technology are the means to achieve a better life for the working people instead of being degraded to the tools for the exploitation of man by man.

In the GDR rationalization is taking place with the working people; there is a connection between scientists and social progress. As we know, in capitalism the development of productive forces is getting into sharper and sharper contradiction with production conditions. This creates deep crises in the economy and the society. Socialism, however, offers the possibility to perfect production conditions according to plan, thus paving the way for the development of productive forces. Here, too, objectively exists the mutual connection.

In the GDR the capacities of industries and of the building industry are organized in combines which unite great material and spiritual resources and which have all prerequisites to effectively organize production from research to sale. The combines are firmly imbedded in comprehensive state planning and management, the system of which is based on the principle of democratic centralism. The directors general of the combines are guarantors commissioned by the worker-peasant power, and they solve with considerable authority the tasks according to the plan. The establishment of combines, this thorough change in the structure of industrial management that took place some time ago, has stood its test and has become the starting point of many further improvements. Basically it is a matter of combining more logically the interests of combines, plants, and individual collectives with the demands of the society, thus aiming for a highly effective economy.

Naturally you can't copy the answers given by capitalism; the answers must rather be found through the perfection of socialist plan economy. The 10th SED Congress characterized the economy as the field on which the most important decisions of social policy are made. It stressed at the same time the increasing importance of the mutual effect of development processes in most various fields. From efficient economy the means must flow to facilitate positive progress in many other fields in line with our programmatic aims. This also includes measures for the protection of nature and environment.

In line with its nature, the GDR practices anti-imperialist solidarity and in accordance with its possibilities supports numerous developing countries in building their economy and their educational system. Thus economy in socialism is an extremely important state affair and at the same time a concern of every individual. Regarding the growing people's approach to problems of our economy it is of decisive significance that the right to work is fully guaranteed and social security established and constantly consolidated through rising productivity.

It is the thought and action of the owners of production means to increasingly feel responsible for each item of the economic account.

Reviewing a prolonged period of time, the growth and yield of the economy not only allows individual improvements in people's lives; in the interests of a consistent policy for the people's well-being they allow us to cope with social problems and further qualitative changes in the conditions of life as required by the shaping of the evolved socialist society.

The housing construction program, which is the centerpiece of our social policy, can be mentioned as a characteristic example. Since 1971, more than 1.8 million flats have been built. Thus, housing conditions improved to an extent that is in accordance with our party's goal to resolve the housing problem as a social problem by 1990 through the setting up of 2.8-3 million flats, with housing rents remaining low.

In the GDR the principle applies that all children be guaranteed great educational chances. It is known that such a guarantee is absolutely impossible in capitalism where educational privileges have never been out of force. In the GDR the last one-class school was closed in 1959; this is an institution which was widespread in the past, above all in rural areas. Today the 10-class polytechnical secondary school is the basis of the socialist educational system. In the GDR all children have equal chances of general education and professional training.

The materialization of communist and educational ideals and the communication of high knowledge -- the best of the spiritual goods created by mankind -- acquires a high rank in our country. Evidence of the development of the socialist system of higher and profession education is not only the fact that the number of students has multiplied as compared to the number in capitalist countries but, above all, also the change in their social composition in favor of workers' children and female students.

What is guaranteed to the youth is not only a solid vocational training but a job. What is more, in all fields of life the youth enjoy great confidence, and are allowed to assume great responsibility. It has grown into a significant social role, which it proves worthy under the leadership of the socialist youth organization, the FDJ.

A great deal is being done in the GDR to see that women constantly better exercise their position of equal rights in society. Comprehensive support is granted to families, especially to the children. In our country the things that go without saying include the implemented right of the citizens to recreation and health care. The services of the socialist health sector, which are free of charge to patients, do in fact benefit the working people and also show a remarkable level compared with international standards. No doubt this is also true of the flourishing of our socialist culture, the level of popular sports, the marked emergence of socialist morals and ethics. In this way the socialist way of the people's life develops.

As it turns out social progress requires strenuous work and the solutions of manifold problems which cannot always be anticipated. Notwithstanding all feats of socialism, one must not close one's eyes to the fact that it is being built in a world full of contradictions and full of motion.

The safeguarding of peace and the multifaceted development of the socialist society presuppose each other and must be attained at the same time. A great deal has already been accomplished but higher tasks are yet ahead of us. By further organizing the developed socialist society in the GDR, we create the fundamental preconditions for the gradual transition to communism.

The GDR is in the fortunate position to pursue its course in fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of our community. It is this indestructible alliance on which the successes and the safe future of the GDR are based. Whatever we do for the well-being of our own people likewise strengthens the great family of the socialist countries. The one cannot be separated from the other.

Dear comrades, esteemed guests, Karl Marx was, as Friedrich Engels justly stated, one of those outstanding men of whom a century produces but few. But of these men, not all are chosen to have the same influence on posterity. A hundred years after his demise, the historical changes which, inspired by his genius, have been transpiring in the life of mankind are the most vivid memorial for the great theoretician and revolutionary. The cause of socialism, of national liberation, of the struggle for a peaceful future of the peoples -- this cause is victorious. I thank you for your attention. [long applause]

Zimyanin Address

LD112111 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 11 Apr 83

["From the Speech by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee" -- ADN headline; at the Karl Marx conference in Berlin on 11 April]

[Text] Berlin, 11 Apr (ADN) -- Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his speech that Erich Honecker's profound and impressive speech had convincingly demonstrated the impregnable strength of Marxist ideas, their transforming revolutionary spirit, and their contemporary relevance as illustrated by the achievements of the working people of the GDR, the peoples of the other socialist countries, and by the course of world events. He praised the scientific and revolutionary achievements of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. No matter what class adversaries might say, history is developing in accordance with the teachings of Marx. Zimyanin dealt at length with Leninism as the creative development of Marxism.

He then said that the solution of all problems arising in the course of the building of the new society, both in the transitional period and in the period of the creation of developed, mature socialism, depended to a large extent on the ability of the ruling communist party to listen with sensitivity to the voice of the masses, to fight resolutely against manifestations of dogmatism and voluntarism; to deepen socialist democracy; to pursue a balanced, realistic policy; to consolidate unity and cooperation with the socialist fraternal countries; and to administer a strong and timely rebuff to all imperialist attempts to interfere in their internal affairs.

On the CPSU's policy, Mikhail Zimyanin said that the party recognized the existing difficulties and unsolved questions and also the new tasks facing the Soviet people in the last decades of the 20th century. Party and people are concentrating their efforts on solving the current problems of the country's social and economic development. The party, which this year is celebrating its 80th founding anniversary, has earned the high regard and trust of the people through its indefatigable concern for their present and future interests, through its steadfast struggle for the ideals of communism, for peace and the happiness of the working people.

The speaker stressed that man's inalienable and highest right is the right to live. This simple and self-evident truth is especially topical today because militant imperialist groupings are at work whose class hatred against socialism is gaining the upper hand over their sense of reality.

The existence of world civilization is threatened. The Soviet Union and the fraternal countries of socialism are doing their utmost to reduce the level of military confrontation and to guarantee real disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security. Zimyanin pointed at this juncture to the disarmament initiatives in Yuriy Andropov's speech at the 60th anniversary of the USSR, and to the Prague declaration. These proposals and initiatives have been received positively by all who oppose the nuclear threat and support comprehensive and equal international cooperation.

Mikhail Zimyanin said that proletarian, socialist internationalism today means, above all, active work to ensure the unity of the socialist community, the cohesion of all socialist countries, and the defense of the historical achievements of socialism.

In this the special characteristics of each country had to be taken fully into account. Proletarian internationalism, he said, means active support for all forces opposing the domination of capital and all oppression. It also means the greatest possible support for the cohesion of the fraternal communist and workers' parties and the revolutionary-democratic parties in the struggle for common goals. It requires an uncompromising struggle against all attempts to divide revolutionary forces and communist parties. In the final analysis, proletarian internationalism means the readiness to do everything possible for the solution of the problems that affect the future of all mankind, above all for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

Cuban Delegate's Address

LD112310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1712 GMT 11 Apr 83

["From the speech by Jesus Montane Oropesa, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee" -- ADN headline; at the Karl Marx conference in Berlin 11 April]

[Text] Berlin, 11 Apr (ADN) -- Jesus Montane Oropesa, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, that the politically and ideologically wide-ranging meeting presented a welcome opportunity to analyze some of the most burning problems of our era. He said that the theme of his speech is the value of the discoveries of Marx and Engels for the struggle of the colonial, dependent, and backward peoples who today still comprise the overwhelming majority of mankind. The speaker based his statements on Fidel Castro's book "The World Economic and Social Crisis", which was presented to the Nonaligned Summit Conference in Delhi and is now also available to the participants of the Marx conference in Berlin. The facts contained in it about the economic and social crisis of the capitalist world and its devastating effects on the underdeveloped countries were compiled in order to make all responsible politicians think.

It is a matter of demonstrating the need for a determined, broad, and unified struggle against imperialism's neocolonialist policy, a struggle for the solution of the terrible problems of the Third World, a struggle for peace, and the ending of the arms race and the allocation to development tasks of a considerable share of the resources which it consumes.

As proof that capital accumulates wealth in direct proportion to the misery of the working masses, he quoted, among other things, the fact that in the age of the scientific-technical revolution 1,000 million people are undernourished and that 500 million are suffering from hunger.

He supported the thesis of the incompatibility of private acquisition of capital with the development of the productive forces with the fact that the growth rates of the underdeveloped countries, which was 4.8 percent in 1979, sank to about 1 percent in 1981. He illustrated the increasingly parasitical nature of capitalism, which Marx and later Lenin proved, with the awful dilemma of the indebtedness of the underdeveloped countries, which today amounts to more than $600 billion and which is a further means of exploitation, he said. Other symptoms of the bad situation are militarism and the arms race. The high level of arming threatens peace in two ways: It increases the danger of war and it destroys the means required for development. Peace and development cannot be separated from one another.

Jesus Montane Oropesa expressed his conviction that the underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America embody an enormous revolutionary potential. To be concerned with their burning problems is proof of internationalist principles and makes it plain that we are not indifferent to the future of these countries, he said. Communists must ally themselves even more closely with the developing countries in the awareness of common goals in the struggle for peace, national liberation, and social progress.

Mozambique's Machel Speaks

LD111710 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1447 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Berlin, 11 Apr (ADN) -- At the international scientific conference on Karl Marx in Berlin today Samora Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, said that the lives of millions of people today are deeply influenced and changed by the persistence of Marxist ideas. Workers on four continents have taken their fate into their own hands and built a future of happiness. The specter that terrified the bourgeoisie in Europe 100 years ago still terrifies them today throughout the world. The history of Mozambique is proof of the validity of the thesis that the class struggle is the mobilizing force behind history. The class struggle was and remains a reality on the African Continent, Machel said. United with other states in southern Africa, his country is also an important front in the peace struggle. The historical alternative for the people of Mozambique lay in turning to revolutionary force, in embarking on the building of socialism.

HONECKER, USTINOV MEET AFTER AWARD CEREMONY

AU111450 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Apr 83 p 1

[ADN report on Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, receiving Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Usinov, USSR minister of defense and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, in Berlin on 7 April]

[Excerpt] After the award ceremony Erich Honecker received the Soviet military delegation for a talk.

During the meeting in the building of the GDR State Council, Marshal Ustinov conveyed the fraternal greetings of Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, which were just as cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

In the friendly talk Erich Honecker praised the great achievements of the peoples of the Soviet Union in creatively implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Thus, the Soviet working people and their soldiers are honorably continuing the traditions of Red October. In over 6 1/2 decades, the Soviet people and their battle-tested Armed Forces have fulfilled true pioneering deeds for the progress of mankind. In accordance with the legacy of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, peace has been and will always be the highest aim of the Soviet Communists.

Referring to the international situation aggravated by the aggressive circles of imperialism, in particular by the United States, Erich Honecker stated that these forces have never before threatened peace with their confrontational course to the extent that they do today.

In contrast to this, the community of socialist states together with all progressive and democratic forces has at its disposal all potentials for securing peace.

The SED Central Committee general secretary stressed that we have the possibility today to further successfully shape the developed socialist society, to keep the defense strength at the necessary level and thus to meet our responsibility for preventing a nuclear inferno.

Erich Honecker briefed Marshal Ustinov and the members of the delegation on the initiatives and efforts of the working people and soldiers of the GDR in Karl Marx Year to universally strengthen their socialist home country for its reliable protection. With their striving for a higher growth in performance they are implementing the policy of the SED aimed at benefiting the people and securing peace.

In this spirit the SED works to ensure that the National People's Army at the side of the Soviet Army and the other allied armed forces can at any time fulfill its class assignment at the borderline between the Warsaw Pact and NATO to secure the most favorable external conditions for the further development of socialism and communism.

The visit of the Soviet military delegation to the GDR has contributed to further strengthening the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two Marxist-Leninist parties, states, and armies.

Marshal Ustinov assessed the visit of the USSR military delegation to the German worker-peasant state as a contribution to deepening the close class and arms alliance between the two fraternal countries. The exceedingly cordial meetings and talks with the working people and soldiers express the friendship between our peoples.

The Soviet defense minister called the policy of intensive armament and the plans of U.S. imperialism to violate the approximate military-strategic parity between the Soviet Union and the United States, the member countries of the Warsaw Pact and the NATO countries, a means of pressure and blackmail by the United States to achieve world domination. Thus, it tries to implement its line of preparing for a nuclear war to achieve its aggressive aims.

The gigantic program of strategic nuclear armaments, the militarization of space, and the deployment of intermediate-range missiles right at the borders of the states of the socialist community further these adventurist strivings.

In order to protect the peaceful life of the Soviet people and the peoples of the socialist community, the Soviet Union will never permit the military superiority of imperialism. At all times it will be armed and in possession of a strong defense force in order to protect the achievements of socialism and preserve world peace.

Marshal Ustinov stressed that the Soviet Union together with the GDR and the other states of the socialist community will continue to maintain a high degree of vigilance and combat readiness. In this connection he stressed the importance of the work for strengthening the combat strength of the armed forces of the member states of the Warsaw Pact.

The meeting was attended by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister for national defense; the Deputy Ministers for National Defense Colonel General Heinz Kessler, Colonel General Fritz Streletz and Colonel General Werner Fleissner; and Colonel General Herbert Scheibe, head of the SED Central Committee Department for Security Affairs. Also present were the members of the Soviet military delegation and USSR Ambassador Petr Abrasimov.

PRESENCE OF TOXIC WASTES IN COUNTRY DENIED

AU111507 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9/10 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- In connection with the missing 41 barrels of dioxin containing toxic waste from Seveso (Italy), the question was raised in some FRG mass media whether these barrels have somehow entered the GDR. Responsible authorities in the GDR stated in this connection that these are false reports which have been circulated by interested sides. There is not a single one of these barrels in the GDR.

FRG PAPER REPORTS ON GDR PAPER SHORTAGE

DW121109 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 9/10 Apr p 8

[Helmut Loelhoeffel report]

[Excerpt] Berlin, 8 April -- To save paper the publication of three specialized journals was discontinued in April in the GDR and almost all papers must reduce their volume. Printing shops and paper processing plants receive strict instructions to import and use less paper. At the same time the GDR is selling more timber and paper abroad for foreign currency and the people are being urged to collect even more waste paper.

In the second quarter of this year the following publications were discontinued without prior announcement: the monthly DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK, issued by the Institute for International Relations; the economic monthly DIE WIRTSCHAFT; and FORUM, the organ of the FDJ state youth association. The latter was published every 2 weeks and was intended for students. Since April the foreign policy paper HORIZONT is no longer being published as a weekly but as a monthly. The absence of specialized literature in the GDR will probably be noticed by only a small group of people. HORIZONT, however, is more popular and is particularly appreciated because of its reportage and information from foreign countries.

INSTITUTIONS ISSUE BONDS TO SUPPLEMENT FUNDS

LD121016 Budapest in English to Australia and New Zealand 1100 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Vera Sarkany report -- live or recorded]

[Text] The confirmation of Hungary's economic structure and the need to make a better use of the available funds impose that development resources would not necessarily be used where they had been produced. It may happen that due to the rapid changes in the world economic situation a company is not in the position to judge whether it would be worth embarking on an investment project for the extension of its production in the coming years. Still, they have to make their money circulate. In order to find a way, profitable for both the company and the national economy as a whole, a number of decisions were taken in 1982 which removed restrictions and allowed a free regrouping of funds.

Under the new regulations, the state, local councils, financial institutions and organizations which have their own finances, have been permitted to issue bonds to supplement their development funds. Bonds are for regrouping free development resources that are not being used for other purposes at the moment. In other words, it is a type of loan operation in which the buyers of the bond receive a set rate of interest and a set time for repayment.

Evidently, those who invest in bonds consider the financial advantages involved are more favorable than what they would gain by spending their development funds elsewhere.

The first such bond recently issued by the State Development Bank and the National Oil and Gas Industrial Trust has a value of 200 million forints. The aim of the trust is to extend its gas distributing system by using the available funds of other companies, while the underlying national economic aim is to replace expensive imported heating oil by natural gas as soon as possible.

About 40 percent of the cost of the planned gas network will be covered by the central budget while the remaining 200 million forints will come from financing by those companies interested in joining in the nation-wide network.

The interest payable on the bond is 11.5 percent and expires in 10 years. However, repayment starts in 1989 and ends in 1993. In essence, the investing companies will receive back 20 percent of the nominal value of the bond every year, and naturally interest will also be paid in proportion to the decreasing size during the 5 years when the money is actually repaid.

Apart from financial guarantees, the companies interested in joining in the gas network have another guarantee. The pipeline system financed through bonds will be ready by the end of 1986. If the network, or parts of it, are not finished by the said deadline, at the request of the investors the value of the bond will be immediately repaid.

Keen interest has been shown in the new financial possibilities, for these are bearer bonds which can be freely transferred among companies as a form of finance. This makes the new bond system very flexible. In addition, the payments of the interest and redemption of bonds are served by the property and income of the issuer of the bonds.

On its part, the National Oil and Gas Industrial Trust will acquire the money it needs to repay the bonds by selling more gas through the new network, which will increase its income.

SECURITY FORCES CLEARED IN LUBIN AUGUST RIOT

LD112240 Warsaw PAP in English 2038 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw 11 Apr -- In a communique published today on the results of investigations of the (?abuses) and course of street disturbances and the circumstances in which fire arms were used by the law enforcement forces in Lubin on 31 August, 1982, when two persons died, the Wroclaw Garrison Military Prosecutor's Office stated, among other things:

About 2,000 persons, participants in an illegal demonstration, seriously disrupted public order. Repeated orders of the law enforcement forces to disperse were ignored by the crowd.

To disperse the aggressive demonstrators the law enforcement forces used tear gas but without positive results. Demonstrators attacked the militia forces with stones and bottles filled with petrol as a result of which two militia cars were set on fire and several functionaries were injured. The law enforcement forces also fired warning shots, using blank ammunition. The effect on the crowd was only passing. At that stage several small groups of the law enforcement forces in the streets were encircled and pelted with dangerous objects thrown from the distance of about a dozen steps.

In the situation of direct threat to life and health, these functionaries decided themselves to use live ammunition firing shots into the air, at walls above people's heads and into the street surface. It was only then that demonstrators gave up attacking the functionaries and scattered.

Ricochetting bullets killed two persons: Andrzej Trajkowski and Mieczyslaw Pozniak. Five days later, as a result of sustained injuries Michal Adamowicz died. Apart from that, as a result of the use of fire arms, four persons sustained injuries and several more were wounded by petards and teargas grenades.

The investigation has proved beyond any doubt that the functionaries of the law enforcement forces used fire arms in the state of necessary defence faced with a situation when their life and health were in peril. They became the object of direct unlawful attack from participants in the disturbances and the counter measures applied had no effect. The investigation also proved that functionaries of the law enforcement forces using arms did not overstep the boundaries of necessary defence. For these reasons the investigatiln has been closed.

OPPOSITON PRESSURE TO ESTABLISHED TRADE UNIONS

LD101822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The new trade unions which have been active in industrial enterprises for more than 3 months are slowly but systematically gaining respect and credibility among work forces. It has been estimated that over 2 million employees have already joined the reborn trade union movement. This constitutes about 20 percent of those who are eligible to join.

When talking about the trade union movement, however, it is impossible to ignore the activities of the political opponent.

From the start the opposition, which is active in the underground, has adopted a concept of boycotting the established trade union movement. Brutal pressure is often exerted on people who get involved in trade union activities and various forms of blackmail are applied against them. The majority of such activities can be found in the following voivodships: Wroclaw, Gdansk, Szczecin, and Walbrzych. The slogan referring to the provisional nature of current solutions is widely propagated. This is done in order to keep the work forces in a state of expectation. An enormous battle has been organized around the issue concerning trade union property. The truth is that the property of the industrial branch trade unions and the former CRZZ [Central Council of Trade Unions] is incomparably greater than the assets of the former Solidarity. The hostile campaign thus has no factual justification.

WALESA REFUSES INVITATION TO SPEAK AT HARVARD

NC090607 Paris AFP in English 1556 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, April 8 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, leader of the now-banned Solidarity trade union, has refused an invitation to visit Harvard University in the United States, it was reported from his home in the Baltic port city of Gdansk.

A Harvard spokesman said yesterday in Cambridge, U.S.A., that Mr Walesa had accepted an invitation to give a speech at the university on June 9. But a spokesman at Mr Walesa's home said it had been "a mistake from the very beginning". Mr Walesa, he said, was told two months ago that Harvard had decided to confer him with an honorary doctorate degree and had invited him to the end of the year ceremony.

But the former union leader wrote to the university three weeks ago, saying that he could not accept the invitation due to "the situation in Poland", and added that he was not sure of "being able to freely cross the border (of Poland) in both directions". Mr Walesa's letter could in no way be interpreted as an acceptance of the invitation, it was reported at his home.

STATEMENT ON WALESA MEETING WITH TKK

NC120828 Paris AFP in English 0818 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, April 12 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity union federation, had a three-day meeting that ended yesterday with the organization's Provisional Coordinating Commission (TKK) according to a statement issued by telephone today frim his home.

Solidarity was banned in October, and has since been replaced by official unions. Such a meeting therefore would appear to contravene edicts issued by the military government.

The statement was as follows: "A meeting between the chairman of the union, Lech Walesa, and the Provisional Coordinating Commission took place on April 9, 10 and 11, 1983. "During the meeting, participants discussed the current situation in the country and defined a joint attitude." There was no immediate indication as to what attitude it had adopted.

TRIAL OF EDMUND BALUKA BEGINS IN BYDGOSZCZ

LD112130 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw 11 Apr -- The trial of Edmund Baluka opened today in Bydgoszcz before the Pomeranian military region's court. He is accused of activities aimed against Poland's socio-political system, both during his stay abroad between 1973-1981 and after his illegal return to Poland in April 1981.

The indictment charges Baluka, among other things, with transmitting to Radio Free Europe mendacious information slandering Poland, [words indistinct] shipment to Poland and distributing the periodical SZERSZEN (TERMITE) which he edited abroad, instigating formation in Poland of illegal organisations aimed at abolishing the political system, inciting revision of the basic political treaties of Poland and its allies, as well as slandering the supreme organs of power in Poland.

The defendant said he was not guilty of offences listed in the indictment and pleaded not guilty to the charges brought against him. On the opening day of his trial Baluka began giving detailed explanations concerning his activity and political views.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OBODOWSKI MEETS USSR'S BAYBAKOV

For Moscow reportage on talks by Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Polish Council of Ministers, with Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, see the Eastern Europe section of the 12 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

WOZNIAK, WARSAW PZPR DELEGATION VISIT MOSCOW

For Soviet reportage on the visit to Moscow by Marian Wozniak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, see the Eastern Europe section of the 11 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PZPR CC GROUP VISITS MOSCOW, HOLDS TALKS

LD090349 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 8 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, 8 April -- A delegation of the PUWP Central Committee led by Deputy Head of the CC Foreign Department Lucjan Piatkowski, visited Moscow and conducted talks in the foreign and organization departments of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The sides discussed the realization of plans and further directions of cooperation between the two parties, stressing its importance for development of friendly and fraternal relations between Poland and the Soviet Union.

Attention was focused on the need for contacts between local party authorities, factories, youth and social organizations, and also for development of cooperation between universities and party institutions.

1983-85 TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SFRY

AU111515 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Apr 83 p 2

[PAP report: "Polish-Yugoslav Trade Agreement"]

[Text] On 6 April in Warsaw, Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz and Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, signed an agreement outlining the extent of trade between both their countries during 1983-85.

Milvoje Maksic, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to Poland, was present during the signing of the document.

It was agreed that during this period trade turnover should be about $2 billion, while from 1981-85 it should be around $3 billion, which, compared to the results obtained during 1976-1980, would signify a growth of about 15 percent.

The basic factors behind the growth of the turnover between Poland and Yugoslavia are the ties of cooperation and specialization in the automotive industry, the electronics industry, the railway rolling stock industry, the production of household goods and bicycles, as well as deliveries of a range of steel and cable products, raw materials for the textile industry, tractors and agricultural machinery.

Poland is to supply Yugoslavia with considerable quantities of machines and equipment for coal mining and energy, machines for building, agricultural airplanes and other goods. Moreover, we will be exporting rolled goods, coal, sulfur, products from the rubber industry, carbonated soda, dyes, soda lye, and other products from the chemical, wood, and paper industries as well as certain articles for everyday use.

We will be importing from Yugoslavia specialized building and road machines, medical appliances, tools, spare parts for buses, storage batteries, ferroalloys, refractory goods, raw and other goods for the chemical industry, plant protection agents, medicines and market goods such as foodstuffs and textiles in particular.

While signing the agreement, T. Nestorowicz said that the developing economic cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia will allow both countries to solve their economic problems more speedily.

This year's trade turnover will close at about $600 million. However, there is a real chance that turnover will reach the $1 billion level by the end of the year. The fact that the range of goods for trade is constantly increasing is also important.

M. Bojanic stated that the new 3-year agreement between Poland and Yugoslavia is an ambitious program in view of the very difficult economic conditions in the world at present. He also drew attention to the growth in turnover, the wider range of goods and the expansion of cooperation and the specialized production which both countries are interested in.

OIL MINISTER VLAD ON INCREASED CRUDE PRODUCTION

AU111116 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 8 April carries on pages 1 and 3 a 1,300-word report on an interview given by Oil Minister Gheorghe Vlad to Dan Constantin entitled: "The Oil Workers -- On the Road to Achieving Increased Crude Oil Outputs" in which Minister Vlad is asked about the results of measures taken at the end of February to improve the organizational framework of the oil industry.

The minister is quoted as responding: "The measures aimed at improving the production process in the drilling and extraction fields and, in fact, throughout the oil and gas extractive industry, and worked out on the basis of recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, were finalized in detail by the middle of March in all drilling-extractive units, oil fields, and drilling platforms."

Minister Vlad adds: "Within this framework I would like to stress that oil workers are determined to resolutely implement the tasks and recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting with cadres from the oil industry and they have pledged to increase their contribution to ensuring the country's energy self-sufficiency.

"The results achieved in the first quarter, particularly in March, show that activity in the ministry's units is improving, although crude oil production did not rise to the planned level. A number of 228 new crude oil wells began their production process in the first 3 months, thus ensuring 1,580 tons of crude oil per day." He goes on: "What is more important to mention is the fact that compared with 1 March, crude oil extraction showed an increase of almost 600 tons per day. Five oil wells -- Titu, Zemes, Gaesti, Clejani and Mosoaia -- are achieving the planned crude oil output per day or even more and the working collectives of a further 10 oil wells have increased their extraction almost up to the planned figures."

Asked what action has been taken to achieve at least 40,000-43,000 tons of crude oil per day as recently proposed by Nicolae Ceausescu, Minister Vlad is reported to say: "To achieve this daily production, a comprehensive program was worked out including well-founded measures based on geological studies and analyses carried out in brigades and drilling-extraction units, measures which made it obvious that it is possible to increase extraction and to better utilize gases."

In conclusion, according to SCINTEIA, Minister Vlad says that the tasks assumed by oil workers are not easy to carry out but they will do all they can to fulfill them, "thus increasing their contribution to implementing the targets of the 12th party congress and of the party national conference."

STUDENTS' RESEARCH TO INCREASE GAS, OIL OUTPUT

AU111255 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/4/1983 -- The programme regarding the participation of the young generation in Romania in the attainment of the targets of the country's economic and social development, technical and scientific creation, the application of technical progress in the current five-year plan period pays special attention to research for increasing the crude and gas output. The students of the Oil and Gas Institute of Ploiesti, for instance, have chosen 135 projects from this programme.

Gathered in 70 joint teams, the students, together with speciality teaching staff, perform theoretical and experimental research work, propose concrete technical solutions to production units. Many of these research works have been finalized. Some of the results of the activity carried out at the aforesaid institute were debated at a recent national student symposium. They refer to: a new method of determining oil movements in the deposit, the establishment of a law of fluid drainage in porous medium, the use of chemical substances for raising oil ultimate recovery index, the testing and application of new polymers in oil extraction, production cybernetization, the optimization of the technological process of manufacturing drilling bits, etc.

The students of the polytechnic institute and of the university, just as the young people working in the extracting industry, make their contribution to the implementation of the programme.

EFFORTS TO REDUCE MATERIAL, ENERGY CONSUMPTION

AU111106 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 11/4/1983 -- In the first months of this year the consumption of raw materials, fuel and energy in the Romanian economy was lower by up to three per cent with many products as compared to 1982. These products are high consumers of raw materials and energy -- coking coal, pig iron, electronic steel, caustic soda, and other chemicals.

A wide-scope action initiated in the national economy aims at substantially reducing this consumption per unit of products so that it should be on a par with that registered by the best producers in the world. To this end the possibilities existing in the main sectors of the economy were analysed and firm measures were set so that each productive unit should observe the consumptions norms set. Special programs stipulate the improvement of the fabrication technologies, the assimilation of new products and the modernization of the existing ones, the increase of the utilization coefficient, the restandardization of some of the products all while maintaining and improving their quality, utilizing the reusable resources, eliminating waste and irrational consumption. Two of the basic branches of the economy, the iron-and-steel and machine-building industries, are to save in 1983 about 225 thousand tons of metal and over 400 tons of rolled goods respectively.

It is estimated that in the 1981-1985 five-year plan period as a whole material expenditures will be cut down by at least 20-25 per cent.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH UK -- London (AGERPRES) 7/4/1983 -- The programme of cooperation in education, science, and culture between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for 1983-1985 was signed in London. The new programme stipulates the continuation of the Romanian-British exchanges and collaboration in science, education, and culture, contributing to a better mutual knowledge of the two peoples. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1630 GMT 7 Apr 83 AU]

MOJSOV RETURNS FROM ARGENTINA 11 APRIL

LD112210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 11 (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, returned here this evening, Monday, from Buenos Aires. While in the capital of Argentina, he took part in the work of the ministerial meeting of the developing countries of the "Group of 77".

At Belgrade airport, the Federal Secretary Lazar Mojsov was welcomed, among others by officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Argentine ambassador in Yugoslavia, Juan Carlos Gimenez Melo.

ZARKOVIC WELCOMED BY BETANCUR IN BOGOTA

LD112000 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1912 GMT 11 Apr 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Bogota, April 11 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia member Vidoje Zarkovic arrived today, Monday, in Bogota, where he was welcomed by Colombian President Belisario Betancur. The welcoming party also included members of the Colombian Government, as well as Yugoslav Ambassador in Bogota Stevan Soc.

Vidoje Zarkovic will stay in Bogota until next Wednesday, after which he will leave for Bolivia.

MURDERER OF TWO MILITIAMEN ARRESTED 11 APR

AU111734 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] According to a statement issued by the Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Kosovo -- this is news received just before the beginning of this cast -- (Ahmet Pacarizi), double murderer, who had been on the run since 2 April, was arrested today. The criminal who killed two militiamen 8 days ago was caught in a joint action by the Kosovo organs of internal affairs and social self-protection.

The important role of social self-protection in the region where the criminal moved was again confirmed on this occasion. Social self-protection was selflessly and diligently involved in finding and catching him.

KOSOVO: SEVEN ARRESTED FOR ALBANIAN NATIONALISM

AU120807 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] As a result of action by the state security organs in Vranje and in the area of (Bujanoci) Commune, seven people belonging to the Albanian nationality have been arrested on suspicion that they have been engaged in hostile activities inspired by Greater Albanian nationalism and irredentism and that they have committed a penal crime in associating for the purpose of carrying out hostile activities in violation of Article 136, paragraph 2 of the Penal Code of Yugoslavia, and for carrying out hostile propaganda in violation of Article 133, paragraph 1 of the Penal Law of Yugoslavia.

Some of those arrested belonged to the so-called Marxist-Leninist group of Kosovo. They carried out penal crimes in publishing pamphlets with a hostile content and distributed them. Those arrested also include persons who distributed this propaganda material.

Niazi Kadriu, 27, teacher of Albanian at the elementary school in the village of Zabinc, in (Bujanot); Fejzullah Kadriu, 26, teacher of French in Zabinc; Ismet Jakupi, 27, from the village of Kontulj, student at the Titova-Mitrovica metallurgical faculty; Refik Kadriu, 24, born in the village of (Radnobuci), unemployed hotel worker from (Bujanoti); Servet Sadiku, 30, waiter from (Radnobucja); Ramiz Arifi, 30, from the village of (Gornje Breznice); and Sabri Xhelili, 25, farmer from the village of (Breznice Bujano), have been incarcerated in the Vranje prison.

IRREDENTISTS SENTENCED FOR ANTISTATE ACTS

LD111824 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Skopje, April 11 (TANJUG) -- Iypan Ressiti, 23, of Tetovo has been sentenced to ten years in prison and Djeladin Rustemi, 29, from the neighborhood of Skopje to six years for the criminal offense of associating in order to perform hostile activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

Ressiti, a member of the hostile irredentist organization "Kusstrim Iliris," distributed leaflets in Switzerland, where he was temporarily working, and in Tetovo and prepared from [as received] hostile activity from the platform of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

Djeladin Rustemi established contacts with hostile Albanian emigration while staying in the Federal Republic of Germany from April 1981 to June 1982, and participated in anti-Yugoslav demonstrations in several countries of Western Europe.

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES CRITICIZED IN TITOGRAD

AU112045 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Apr 83 p 5

[Summary] Titograd, 6 Apr (TANJUG) -- At their joint session devoted to current questions of the position and activity of religious communities in the Titograd Commune, the Presidium of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists and the Presidium of the SAWP Communal Conference have noted that there is a negative trend in some activities of the religious communities, but it is not strong and the possibilities for its development depend on socialist activity.

"Expressing concern over the fact that religious communities recruit an increasing number of young people, often in unauthorized and demagogic ways, members of the two presidiums were unanimous in assessing that the mass ideopolitical work with young people is considerably neglected. It imposes the need for the influence of the teaching of Marxism in schools to be stronger, more up-to-date, and efficacious."

There are three religious communities in the Titograd Commune: the Serbian Orthodox Church, the Islamic religious community and the Roman Catholic Church -- all registered. There are also three sects: Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses, and Dervishes, of which only the Adventists are registered. "Jehovah's Witnesses particularly stand out in the persistence and aggressiveness with which they profess and propagate their faith."

"They profess their faith illegally at the Vranj fields not far from Titograd on Sundays at 1500. Despite the interventions of the authorized organs, their gatherings continue."

Svetozar Durutovic, secretary of the Presidium of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists, said that all the phenomena which are not based on the law and the Constitution should be treated the same and that "the action should be directed against those believers for whom the church had become 'packaging' for acting from reactionary, political positions."

ADM MAMULA VISITS NIS DISTRICT ARMY UNITS

LD111957 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 Apr 83

[Text] Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, is visiting Nis. Branko Mamula visited the headquarters and some of the units of the Nis Army District. Lieutenant Colonel General Eugen Lebaric reported to Adm Mamula on the results achieved by Army units in combat training and ideological and political education.

Adm Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, also visited Elektronska Industrija, where he discussed production results with the working people of the collective. Branko Mamula later met with representatives of the regional intermunicipal community and the municipality of Nis.

Colonel General Milan Daljevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, is visting Nis with Admiral Mamula.

MEETING HELD ON POOLING LABOR, RESOURCES

LD072301 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1811 GMT 7 Apr 83

[Text] Ljubljana, April 7 (TANJUG) -- Development of the pooling of labour and resources based on self-management, and the association of work organizations from across the country for the purposes of production, business, and technology -- makes up the imperative for Yugoslavia's future progress, and represents the only way to overcome the present economic hardships.

This statement was made today, Thursday, by President of the Chamber of the Economy of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia Marko Bilc in opening the two-day Yugoslav consultations on the pooling of labour and resources and on the business association of work organizations on the Yugoslav market, being held in Ljubljana, Slovenia.

It was stressed at the debate that the association and pooling results so far fail to reach the level of possibilities extended for this purpose by the Yugoslav Constitution and by the Associated Labor Act. This is also partly due to irresponsible behaviour of individuals and instances of voluntarism, which often checks integration of the economy.

It was viewed that certain systematic laws should be amended, because, as they are, they impede integration of the associated labour on a larger scale. This held for the laws on prices, planning, and obligatory association, whose provisions in many cases diminish the interest in integration processes -- it was assessed at the meeting.

CROAT LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES PRICE INCREASES

AU112059 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Apr 83 p 3

[R. Vujatovic report]

[Summary] Zagreb, 4 Apr -- The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia discussed the price policy at its session today. "One thing is certain: Prices are increasing almost without control by enormous rates in several products, and those who have not yet done so are pompously announcing increases in the prices of their goods and services in the near future."

The members of the Presidium did not discuss the rates of price increases but tried to examine the background and the causes. "In this respect several critical observations were made not only at the expense of those who wish to gain from all this, but also at the expense of some system regulations which continue to be untenable. Thus, in the opinion of Slavko Gajica, even in the resolution of the socioeconomic development we incorporated some mechanisms which are the source of inflation; Gajica had in mind the increases in the turnover taxes on some goods and the increase in the rates of interests on loans, which cannot be permitted."

Marjan Kalanj said that it is essential to see whether the price policy offers some incentives to workers and how it influences the workers' ideopolitical disposition. "Regardless of the fact that some prices have to increase for objective reasons, further in his speech Kalanj seriously posed the question of protecting the workers' standard of living, for there is a bottom limit to all this, a minimum below which one cannot and must not go. But we do not behave accordingly, we do not know what the minimum is and we wait for something to happen. We must take all this into account, Kalanj warned."

Ante Markovic spoke about the strong influence of outside factors and stressed that the prices of crude oil, electrical energy, and railroad transportation have to increase, and this causes a chain reaction in overall production.

"Concluding the discussion, Jure Bilic, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, pointed out that there are many problems, but that there is not a great choice of solutions that can be envisaged, though they must nevertheless be searched for. As he put it, there will have to be certain increases in the prices of some goods and services soon, and this is the general feeling of Presidium members, for at present we no longer have a chance to solve the production shortages through imports, as we used to do. Nevertheless, Bilic warned -- and this is one of the firm positions of the session today -- there are limits to how far one can go with the price increases, and the principles of social policy must be constantly borne in mind here."

Bilic said that every price increase must be properly explained, the consequences must be indicated and it must be pointed out that this is a sacrifice which will have to be borne together. "Otherwise, we will be overcome by spontaneity, and the League of Communists cannot and must not allow this."

BORBA URGES MORE SAY FOR LCY PARTY BASE

AU111345 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2/3 Apr 83 p 1

[Slobodan Vujica commentary "The Pressure of New Penetration"]

[Excerpt] The League of Communists must more decisively free itself from scheming with authority, powerful groups, and individuals who pull all the strings of decisionmaking and often behave irresponsibly.

The above demand was very much present in the discussions at the 12th Congress of the League of Communists. It is more and more frequently heard nowadays. It is more and more obvious each day that if the League of Communists does not "divorce" itself from the centers of power, it will not be possible to find a more decisive and quicker way but of the current dangerous stagnation in self-management nor to overcome inconsistency and sluggishness, or the considerable irresponsibility in the realization of the stabilization policy.

The following question is being asked more and more loudly each day: "Why does our word, the word of the workers, the party base, fail to have the power it should have?" Or, much more specifically: Why do the organizations, and especially the leaderships of the League of Communists, rarely side with dissatisfied workers, with those who are not satisfied with the existing situation and the existing relations and whom, as it has been picturesquely put, "the color red does not always suit well?"

There also lies the importance of the question asked at the recent session of the LCY Central Committee by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who said: "Will the League of Communists muster enough strength in this situation to stand at the head of the most revolutionary, most progressive, and most capable forces... or will it only defend the daily policy of the state and administrative organs?" A few days after this, in a lecture at the Kumrovec Josip Broz Tito Political School, the president of the LCY Central Committee stressed "that the League of Communists can no longer be engaged in alliance along two tracks, the statist-pragmatic and the socialist and self-managing tracks," and that a breakthrough in the development of socialist self-management and in the more responsible and consistent realization of the stabilization policy should be forced through revolutionary pressure.

When the League of Communists acts as a party in power, also supported by the state and the centers of power, then those who are most often the only ones on the scene and in "play" are forums, groups, and individuals. Rank and file members are pushed back; they are reconciled to their role as observers, or are only waiting for directives, being absent from the processes both of creating and of realizing policy. In such a situation, bureaucratization also occurs in the ranks of the League of Communists itself. Power is expanding on one side and impotence on the other. It is on this basis that teamwork develops between the leading people in the leaderships of the League of Communists and those in sociopolitical communities, political organizations, in the economy, and in banks. Centers of power are being formed which have the main role, but often conceal themselves behind a democratic ritual and self-managing facades.

It is on this basis that pragmatism in the ranks of the League of Communists becomes stronger, while its essential ideopolitical role is neglected.

Under the pressure of the daily operations and also of the accumulated difficulties, the League of Communists, or, more precisely, its leaderships, more and more often take over the duties of others, including both self-managing and state organs, believing that in this way it will most efficaciously and directly influence the contents of adopted decisions and the overcoming of our present difficulties. And those other organs, which are the only ones authorized for and obliged to perform certain tasks, adroitly use the above practice to avoid the question of responsibility for their work, for their lack of activity, lack of expertise and their incompetence, their opportunist behavior. That is why, as was said at a recent debate at the LCY Central Committee, "one gets the impression that at the moment there are only two actors on the social scene: The LCY on the one side and the huge problems facing society on the other. All others seem to be some sort of well-meaning or malicious observers and supporters either of the League of Communists or of its breakdown under the burden of huge problems. But the League of Communists must not be reconciled to such a situation."

The situation being such, it is not surprising that there are many people who would like to make decisions, adopt positions, and form a policy in a hurry; to push through the eye of the needle decisions which are "cooked up" in advance somewhere outside the institutions of the political system and bypassing the members, the basic organizations, the Socialist Alliance and trade unions. Bureaucracy and technocracy and their alliances are bothered by the broadest strata of members and by democratic decisionmaking. That tires and exhausts them in a short time, because they have no time for patient democratic discussions. They are simply in a hurry and would like to remove certain problems from the agenda as soon as possible (but only in words and on paper) and to arrive at socialism as soon as possible with a view to ensuring their own property there and letting the others have what is left. From their point of view, delegations and delegates, delegate assemblies, the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions and the self-managing organs are some sort of surplus they are forced to accept, but more as a sort of decor for the stage on which they, however, are playing the main and decisive role.

SLOVENE LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES YOUTH PROBLEMS

AU111900 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Apr 83 p 3

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 4 Apr -- Those participating today in the session of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia devoted to the social role of young people in the system of socialist self-managing democracy and the tasks of the League of Communists in this connection agreed with the introductory statement by Dino Kodarin that despite numerous difficulties, the conditions for life, work, education, and comprehensive development of the young people are improving through the strengthening of production forces, the development of self-managing socialist relations, changes in the economic and social structure of society, and the reform of education and training, and that the possibilities for their active and responsible participation in all spheres of social life and development are expanding.

Vinko Hafner stated that our self-managing socialist system ensures and makes possible a normal resolution of the so-called generation problem, and he pointed out that tolerance and humane interpersonal relations should be cultivated in the ranks of both young and old people. He also adovcated that better attitudes be cultivated toward all types of work, for the material, social, and general position of both the young and all other working people in our society depends on socially useful and creative work.

In this connection Joze Smole stressed that the theories which interpret the slogan of "the cult of work" as some sort of Stalinism and the like should be more resolutely opposed.

Andrej Marinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, stated that the problem of unemployment must be more objectively viewed, particularly in Slovenia which has attained almost full employment. A certain disquiet in this respect is primarily spread by the employed who do poor work and who fear that they will lose their positions. Therefore, Marinc believes that more competition among the employed should be cultivated and in this way enable the more capable ones to do appropriate work and start working and doing other tasks. A consistent implementation of the adopted cadre policy is of exceptional importance in this respect, and the League of Communists, the youth, and all other organizations have a particularly responsible role to play.

President Marinc supported the speeches by Andrej Brvar and Milos Prosenc advocating the strengthening of the front role of the youth organization, above all, by including various specific-interest activities by young people in the youth organization, remarking that the front nature of the youth organization should be more clearly defined and that one should also strive for an active and responsible activity of young people in the SAWP and the trade unions. It is particularly essential, those participating in the discussion pointed out, that the League of Communists turn to enrolling primarily young workers in its ranks and that young Communists be more active in the youth organization. One of the key criteria for enrolling young people in the League of Communists should be their activities in the youth organization. The League of Communists of Slovenia has over 27,460 members below the age of 27, or about 22 percent, but objective conditions exist for a considerable increase in this number, particularly from the ranks of young workers.

WORK ON COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE PROGRESSING

AU111528 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Apr 83 p 8

[Rodoljub Petrovic report]

[Summary] Ivanjica, Apr -- "As of the beginning of next year, our country will have direct telephone and television communications through telecommunications satellites with almost all the countries in the world. That will be made possible by the Yugoslavia Two earth satellite station which is being built in Prilike near Ivanjica. Its large dish-shaped antenna will be directed toward a satellite hovering over the Indian Ocean."

This station will enable connections to be made with Japan, China, Australia and other countries in that part of the world, just as the old station, also in Prilike, which was finished 9 years ago, enables 60 telephone calls to be made at the same time to Western countries, including North and South America, through a satellite hovering over the Atlantic Ocean.

The equipment for the new satellite station was purchased from the Japanese Nippon firm and the total cost, including buildings, will amount to approximately 550 million dinars. The money was provided by the Belgrade post, telegraph, and telephone work organization. The work is progressing without great difficulties, and an official said that the station will be finished without delay. It will have its first serious test during the Sarajevo Winter Olympic Games in February 1984.

Professional cadres who will, together with the already employed technicians, manage the entire satellite station have already been trained in Japan.